BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month	$10 00
" 3 months	20 00
" 6 months	40 00
Weekly paper, 3 months	10 00
" 6 months	20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, MONDAY, FEB. 20, 1865 NO. 86

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all descriptions of advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$4 00	One week	$10 00
Two days	7 00	Two weeks	60 00
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	80 00
Four days	20 00	One month	120 00
Five days	25 00	Two months	240 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

From Below.

GOLDSBORO', Feb. 19.—A Yankee force from Newbern, some 500 strong, passed through Greenville yesterday, and when last heard from were advancing on Tarboro'. It is thought to be a mere raiding party. Gen. Baker is after them. Another party is reported coming up on the South side of Neuse. This needs confirmation. No trouble anticipated.

We are delighted with the spirited and eloquent war article in the "Conservative" of the 16th. Mr. Robbins says: "Let us not simply resolve, but do, and do it once. Let our young men, middle aged men, who are filling offices either as details, or exempts, show to the country that they are true men, by resigning them to the old men and women of the land, and rushing to the field of battle." This, we take it, is not only a general rally but a special appeal to the State officers now in bomb proofs in Raleigh, to resign their offices and take the field. Of course they are going. "The country needs every man," says Mr. Robbins. Of course Mr. Robbins is going. His musket is no doubt in order, his knapsack has been filled, and he is merely waiting to tell his friends good-bye before "rushing to the field of battle." Go, Robbins, go, and may honor and glory await you.—*Standard.*

Oh Robbins, Robbins, and canst thou tear thyself away? Go, gentle bower; Republics are ungrateful, but posterity will do thee *justice*. Having tasted the Executive "forage" the trial will be great, but courage, my boy—courage! That frail form and classic figure, near the flashing of the guns, will be a model for poets and painters!

The "little image" that turns the crank of the Governor's "organ" devotes his entire editorial column in Saturday's issue, to the *Progress*, but as no point is made we shall not "waste paper" in a reply. The fact is, nothing induces us to notice the master of the "little image," but the office he holds. Change your keys, turn the crank, and pass round the hat, Mr. Organist, for your machinery must have oil. One of your stockholders proposed to settle his share of the establishment upon us and our heirs forever, but having been taught to shun bad company, we declined.

The Cadets of the Hillsborough Military Institute arrived here yesterday. They are a fine looking set of young men, and as they marched up the street, made an imposing appearance.—We do not know for what duty they are designed, but they seemed to be equipped for active service. They were quartered at the Town Hall.

CAUTION.—The Charlotte *Bulletin* of Saturday says:

The South Carolinians must be a very gallant people. The ladies (Allah be praised for creating the dear creatures,) in their late retreat from Columbia, were accompanied by any number of good looking young men. Well, we suppose the band-boxes must be cared for. Mars would surely not be so impolite as to interfere with a lady's escort. The ladies must be attended to.

There were rumors of a raid towards Tarboro, yesterday, but we could not trace it to any satisfactory source: it was believed, however, that such an advance was being made.

Gen. Bragg was in the city yesterday.

ATTENTION "B" COMPANY, 1ST REGT HOME GUARDS.

YOU ARE HEREBY ORDERED TO REPORT AT Nash Square in the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday next, the 21st inst. Every man is expected to appear, and report in person.

This order will be rigidly enforced.

By order of COL. HARRISON:

G. C. TAYLOR, 1st Lieut

Feb. 17-1t

A NEW ARRIVAL.

10 BARRELS OF BORAX, COPPERAS.

4-4 Sheeting and a few barrels of Southampton Brandy, for sale by D C MURRAY & CO

Feb 16-1t

D. C. MURRAY & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF BLACK AND colored Hats.

Single and double width Cassimere.

A few patterns of Ladies' Dress Goods.

Feb 16-1t

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our only rates for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering the paper by mail should give the present office, county and State in full, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$4 00 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $5 00 for every insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

THAT SLIGHT MISTAKE.—We see that some of the war papers are astounded at the little mistake of $400,000,000 recently *discovered* by the Secretary of the Treasury. We are not at all surprised. The people have all along been fleeced to make up the deficiencies of defaulting officials, and why regard this new call upon them as anything extraordinary? What is the use of making a fuss about the paltry sum of $400,000,000? He who pays his share of it, pays "trash." Who cares for trash!

VERY EGGS-ACTING.—A darkey was in market Saturday morning with eleven dozens of eggs for which he asked $15 per dozen. Eggs with chickens in them are of course worth double price, but he asked four prices. The supposition is the eggs were nearly as rotten as the heart of the owner who instructed the negro to demand the price he did. We do not know what became of the eggs, but they were not sold for the price put upon them.

YANKEE DESERTERS.—About thirty Yankee deserters and seven prisoners were brought up from Wilmington night before last. We learn that the deserters were sent to Camp Holmes, and the prisoners returned to Wilmington.—They were all rather hard looking customers. Among the deserters was one olive hued Spaniard or Mexican.

WAR MEETING.—We learn that Gov. Vance addressed a war meeting at Goldsboro', on last Saturday. He spoke for about two hours. We shall give the list of volunteers raised as soon as we can obtain it. No doubt it will be a long one.

The citizens of Wilmington are raising funds, by subscription, to increase the quantity and improve the quality of the fare for soldiers. In two days they have raised about $5,000.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hdq'rs Armies of the C. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting he certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it. R. E. LEE, General.

Hd'qrs. Armies of the Confed. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others, in which they find service more agreeable.

This practice, almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, by the Articles of War, exposes the offender to a similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army.

It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order, No. 1, of this date, from army headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order, upon complying with its conditions, or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it.

The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to these headquarters by the officers with whom they are serving, and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands.

As soon as practicable an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order.

feb 20-d6t R. E. LEE, General.

NEGROES AT AUCTION.

WILL SELL IN FRONT OF OUR SALESROOM Tuesday next

1 valuable Negro Boy 26 years old.
1 " Girl 13 years old.

ORRECH & LITCHFORD.
Auctioneers.

Feb 20-3t

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

A Call to Prayer.

We were once a happy and great people. In our prosperity we forgot God and plunged ourselves into great and abominable sins; therefore He permitted this horrid war to come upon us. The God of nations alone can deliver us from it. But He will not save us until, as a people, we humble ourselves before Him and cry for help. *Let all the people lay this truth to heart.* I propose, therefore, that all Christians in the Confederate States shall meet at a Throne of Grace, at some hour in every day, say between 12 m and 2 p m, and there bring our cause before Him who hath said, "Call upon Me in the day of trouble and I will deliver thee." I respectfully ask that this notice be copied into every newspaper in the Confederate States, and beg the Editors of the same to impress the proposition upon the minds of their readers.

CHRISTIAN.

Wilmington, N C, Feb 14th, 1865.

Feb 17-d1w

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided *safe* and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business: and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-d1f WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE LYNN ADAMS, Esq. as a Candidate for the office of County Trustee for Wake county.

If elected he will endeavor to attend faithfully to the duties of the office. Feb 7-td

Adj't and Insp'r Gen's Office,
RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 122.

III. THE FOLLOWING ACT OF CONGRESS is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person not subject to the Rules and Articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall *purchase* from any soldier his *arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof*, shall upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) S. COOPER.
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE N. C.
Raleigh, February 10,
Official: JNO. W. HINSDALE,
Feb 14-d7tw1t A. A. Gen'l.

☞ State papers copy seven times.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Dec. 14, 1864.

General Order, No 4.

I. MAJOR C. S. STRINGFELLOW ASSISTANT ADjutant General C. S. P. A. will relieve Capt. Jno W. Hinsdale, Assistant Adjutant General of Reserves of N. C. and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3rd Regiment Reserves N. C., as its Colonel, he having been duly elected to that office on the 3rd of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Colonel Hinsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry which has characterized his service as a Staff officer may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) H. H. HOLMES,
Lt. Gen't Comd'g.

Official:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Feb. 14-d7tw1t Major & A. A. Gen'l.

☞ State papers copy seven times.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 x 56 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—without rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by call ng on or addressing

Jan 13 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

FOR RENT

A FINE STORE HOUSE, ON FAYETTEVILLE St. with dwelling above, side passage and all admirably arranged, for rent for the balance of the year.

Feb 16-tf Apply to C M FARRIS.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE CAPT. F H PERRY a candidate for County Commissioner for the County of Wake. Feb 16-4t

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE JOHN W. MITCHELL a candidate for Superior Court Clerk of Granville County at the ensuing election in August next. Feb 2-d3w3*

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES,

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT FOR the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of the government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which is now at last to be recognised as our only saviour from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples, dried, good, peeled, per bush.	28 lbs	$10 00
do	unpeeled, per bush	28 lbs 7 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	18 50
do	without handles, each,	18 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	4 50
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	10 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	1 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound.	1 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	5 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	10 00
Chains,	trace, per pair,	16 00
Cloth,	woollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	15 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	2 50
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	13 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	13 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	13 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	2 80
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	100 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	90 00
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	80 00
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	70 00
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hats,	wool, each,	8 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	5 00
Hides,	"	2 50
do	green, per pound,	2 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,500 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head.	1200 00
House rent	per room per month	40 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,000 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	15 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	80
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	60 00
Lard,	per pound	4 50
Leather,	sole, per pound	10 00
do	upper, per pound	12 00
do	harness, per pound	12 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	15 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,500 00
do	2d class, per head	1200 00
do	3d class, per head	800 00
Mechanics,	1st class, per day, rations by government,	10 00
	2d class, per day, rations by government,	6 00
Nails,	per keg	200 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	10 00
do	sheaf, unbaled, pr 100 lbs	9 25
do	shelled, per bushel	8 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3 4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard,	2 50
do	cotton, 7 8 yard wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard,	2 75
Onions,	per bushel,	12 00
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	1500 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	1000 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	15 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	8 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	8 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 38 lbs	12 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	10 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	3 50
do	salted, per pound,	3 00
do	gross	2 50
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	6 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	60 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	1 50
do	old, per pound,	1 10
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	12 00
Rosin,	per bbl of 280 lbs	2 00
do	in bulk of 280 lbs	50
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	6 00
Shirting,	cotton, 34 yard wide, 4½ yards to pound, per yard,	1 75
do	cotton, 7 8 yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton strips,	3 yards to pound, pr yd	2 75
Salt,	Coast, per buse of 50 lbs,	40 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	50 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	45 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	10 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	25 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	4 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	50 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	5 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	3 00
do	soft, per pound,	1 25
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	8 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 32 lbs,	1 75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	2 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	10 00
do	green, per pound,	12 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	2 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	4 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	4 00
do	manufactured, per gal	2 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 68 lbs	15 00
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	1 50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs	2 75
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	2 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	12 00
do	unwashed, per pound	10 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	700 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	500 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	15 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	18 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	12 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	30 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	36 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	24 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	6 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	110 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	65 00
Hire of horse, per day	4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent its loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments"

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 3d day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com'rs Appraisement for State of N. C

Raleigh, Feb 10-tf

Headquarters Reserve, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 12th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No 3.

I. ENROLING OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF North Carolina will make dilligent enquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 25, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and restoring them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, an Ordnance officer Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen'l HOLMES:
JOHN W. HINSDALE,
Asst. Adj. General.

HEADQ'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 25, 1865.

TO arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equiped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their defence, should remember that if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A full compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments at any station, or officers in the Enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested and those connected with this army are directed to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage. R. E. LEE,
General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:

Capt J M Stevens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond
Major B Randolph Stanton, Va
Major E S Hutter, Danville, Va
Capt G S Gatty, Lynchburg, Va
Capt Chas Semple, Wythville, Va
Capt A G Brenizer, Salisbury, N C

By order of J GORGAS,
Brig General Cheif of Ordnance.

Official: J W HINSDALE, A A G.

☞ State papers copy 3 times Feb 14-d&w3t

COUNTY TRUSTEES.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCED C. P. WILDER, a candidate for the office of County Trustee. If elected he pledges himself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully. Feb 9-td

Confederate copy, daily, till day; Standard weekly till day.

THE CLOSING OF THE PORTS.

WILL PROBABLY SOON COMPEL ME TO raise the price of the "Southern Hepatic Pill," the best family medicine in the Confederacy. *Now is the time for families and dealers to supply themselves.*

Until further notice I will send by mail prepaid one box for $3, a dozen for $30. Druggist and other dealers can buy by the quantity at $450 a gross, the purchaser paying freight. *These prices are proportionately very low.* I will be glad to sell at old rates *for specie*, namely, 25 cents a box $2 50 a dozen, $30 a gross. Cash must accompany all orders. Address

GEORGE W DEEMS.
Feb 16-d6t* Goldsboro, or Raleigh, N. C.

NEGRO AUCTION

WILL BE SOLD, AT OUR SALESROOMS, ON Tuesday, 21st, at 12 o'clock, 30 likely NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, Girls, and children. These Negroes are all likely and sold for no fault.

—ALSO—

4 No 1 Brood Sows, 7 fine Shoats, 1 Hog

W FASKEW & CO.

Feb 16-5t

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE CAPT. L. E. RIGGAN as a candidate for the office of County Trustee, at the next February Term for Wake County Court. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of his duties (Jan 27-d&w4t*)

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE MR. J. F. HUTCHINS as a candidate for re-election as County Trustee, at the approaching February Term of Wake County Court. Feb 3-dtd

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH.

At the residence of Mr Wm H Finch Feb 2 tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, FEB. 20, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money in renewal to us.

South Carolina—Sherman.

Before Sherman left Atlanta he proclaimed to the world that Georgia and South Carolina were at his feet, and that he should march through them. "Hood," said he, "has gone to Tennessee, and if he will go to the Ohio I will give him rations, but I go to the coast." These declarations were published in the Northern and then the Southern papers, and the Confederate War Office was fully informed. There was time, too, to make all the preparations that could be made to meet this movement: and Bragg was sent to Augusta, the Georgia delegation in Congress sent a dispatch calling on their people to rally, and Joe Brown issued a proclamation; and yet Sherman made the trip to Savannah with only the loss of a thousand men, mostly from straggling, and did not have a respectable skirmish on the way.

Such was the opposition he met in Georgia, from the combination of regulars and militia thus assembled, and how much better has it been in South Carolina?

The authorities at Richmond cannot plead ignorance of this intended movement, or that they did not have time to prepare to resist it, for soon after taking possession of Savannah, Sherman said: "I go north with the sun"—or in other words, "as the days begin to lengthen, I shall take up the line of march for Richmond, through the two Carolinas." He proclaimed his purpose, and as soon as the weather would permit he commenced its execution. And how is this advance from Savannah met? The Governor of South Carolina calls out all his militia, some veteran forces, we are told, concentrated there from distant fields, but from the time Sherman crossed the Savannah river we hardly think his march has been delayed a day by any opposition he has met from our forces: and while we have no official or press news, at this writing, it is agreed on all hands that he entered Columbia at 6 o'clock on Friday morning. At 5 o'clock that morning the wiers were working between Wilmington and Columbia, and at 6 they ceased to work. And besides this we are assured by passengers from Charlotte that the place was abandoned on Friday morning, or probably it was evacuated by our troops on Thursday night. There are rumors of desperate fighting before Columbia, but we have no idea that there was anything beyond cavalry skirmishing, for gentlemen who left the city on Wednesday and Thursday say that it was understood there that our forces would be unable to hold it and that they would fall back. It is now said, however, that Gen. Beauregard's headquarters are at Winsboro, 39 miles this side of Columbia, and that our forces are to be concentrated at that point for a desperate resistance; but of course this is rumor merely.

By the fall of Columbia of course Augusta and Charleston passes from us, while the evacuation of Wilmington is not improbable. And then what? Can we, with or without the negro, meet and conquer, on the Pe Dee or this side, an army that has marched in triumph from Chatanooga to Atlanta, from Atlanta to Savannah and from Savannah to Columbia?—What new resources have the authorities to bring to the work that they have not had all the time? or what element of strength have we to bring to bear that could not be used at either of the three cities just named? The Georgia militia were inefficient and worthless and did nothing, that of South Carolina have probably done less, and we can't expect anything better from the Home Guard of this State. The fact is, raw militia is worthless when brought in contact with veteran armies, and this is the first instance in the world's history, where the regular armies of a country at war having failed in a successful defence, that success has been expected, looked for or predicted at the hands of a disorganized mass composed of militia called from the industrial pursuits and private walks of life. And so should Sherman continue to advance, as he certainly will if not met and whipped, we may expect the same panic, the same humiliating failures, and the same ruin and devastation here, within a few weeks, that now exists in South Carolina. We know that we are now told that a trap is being prepared for Sherman. Yes, we suppose so, but it is the same trap which he has followed from Chattanooga to Columbia, but as he nears the entrance to the snare the trap is always sure to recede, and keep ahead of him, and so we fear it will be now.

But what will be his next move? This is an important question to the whole Confederacy, but especially to the people of this State. We don't know, but we think the plan of campaign is this, if they be allowed to carry it out: Sherman does not expect to occupy Columbia, but as it was in his way he gave it a passing call—and the eclat of the capture will increase the war fever North—but he has set his face Northward, and united he be met and beaten, his ultimate objective point is Virginia—Richmond; and instead of staying at Columbia or falling back towards Charleston or Wilmington, he will no doubt make a straight shoot for Richmond and Petersburg, crossing the North Carolina Railroad somewhere between Greensborough and Raleigh. He will not go to Charlotte, and would not if there was nothing in the way, for it would take him too far west. And while Sherman is on this march to Virginia it is no doubt expected that Foster will take and garrison Charleston and Wilmington, and then push on by way of Goldsboro and Weldon, for Petersburg. We have not a doubt but it is all arranged and the plans matured for Sherman's, Thomas' and Grant's armies to concentrate around Richmond, during the Spring or early Summer, for the capture of the Confederate capitol and the destruction of Gen. Lee's army. If they capture Richmond and the army escapes, Virginia is gone to the Confederacy, and if they capture the city and compel the army to capitulate, or whip and rout it, the Confederacy is gone. Such we have no doubt are the plans and expectations of the enemy, but whether they will be permitted to execute them or not is a matter that the future must decide.

We have not a doubt but North Carolina will be the theatre of war before the first day of May, and what preparation is to be made must be done quickly.

Mr. Secretary Trenholm is said to have been a successful blockade runner; he stood high as a merchant, and no one can say but what his circulars have been unexceptional in style, and rather plausible in theory, and yet, notwithstanding all this, there is one important fact that this shrewd merchant and learned financier has not learned, and it is this: a full belly is necessary to content nent. People must eat, in war or peace, and when the masses, or any considerable portion of them, go hungry, there will be grumbling, growling and croaking; not even the threats of men in power, or the bastile or guillotine will keep hungry children from crying for bread, or men whose larders and stomachs are empty from clamoring for bread. These are self-evident facts, and no amount of sophistry or philosophy can controvert them, and we commend them to the careful consideration of the learned Secretary whose praises seem to be in almost every mouth.

We have time and again noticed the fact that the soldiers have been kept out of their small pittance for six and twelve months at a time; but this is not all, for with the exception of the officers who are on post duty, the goverament seems to be paying nobody. It may be said there is no money. If this be so, we say make money, for it is only a question of ink and paper, and the signatures of officials. If there is no money what are the several hundred male and female employees of the Treasury Department doing? Are they kept only as companions of the peerless Secretary, or to admire the diction of his circulars? What, too, becomes of the tax money that the agents of the government are getting in all over the country? Does it require all of this to pay for Mr. Seddon's wheat, at $40 a bushel, or do the disbursing agents steal so much that there is none left to pay the needy claimants of the government?

For the last three months persons who have applied to the pay department in this city, for money for which they had labored, or for which they had sold their produce or other effects, have been turned away empty, and with the laconic and not very consoling remark, "no money on hand." Many of these persons are contractors, and come from distant parts of the State, at great inconvenience and considerable expense; while others apply for small sums for which they have labored hard, and with which they hope to provide scanty means of subsistence for themselves and families; but when they go to the Quarter.master day after day, and receive the same reply—"no money"—the heart grows sick, hunger is gnawing at the vitals, they become disgusted at such dallying and cheating, and finally they begin to denounce government officials, with occasional insinuations that the government itself is no better than it should be; and this is what the pampered and favored few, who are never turned away empty, call "croaking"—some of them go so far as to call it "treason;" when in fact they are but the natural results of corruption, imbecility and fraud upon the part of the officials, for which in other countries, the indignant populace would parade their skulls, at the end of long poles, through the streets

Confederate money is nothing but the promise to pay of the government, and it is as easy to issue a thousand millions as it is to issue four hundred millions to be made disappear by scientific financial manipulations, and it is the duty of Congress to see to it that the Treasury Department has enough, at all times, to meet all the claims of the government, but more especially to pay the soldiers their pittance. If we succeed it will be worth something, and if we fail it will be worthless; but as long as it will buy anything to eat and wear let those who stand in the trenches and those who furnish supplies, and labor for the government, have what is justly due them.

We hope Mr. Trenholm will study the importance of the philosophy of keeping the belly of the body politic well filled, for until he does this there will be "croaking," if not open "treason". The injunction to "owe no man anything" is as imperative on governments as on individuals.

THE ARROGANCE OF THE PRESIDENT REBUKED.

[From the Richmond Sentinel.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is with profound regret that the members of the delegation in Congress from the State of Virginia, find themselves obliged to make a public statement respecting their proceedings on a late occasion. But the reflections upon their conduct, conveyed in a correspondence between His Excellency the President and the Hon. James A. Seddon, late Secretary of War, and the publication of that correspondence, render the statements necessary.

At the beginning of the present year, the Confederacy was thought by many to be in extraordinary danger in consequence of a series of misfortunes. The public spirit was depressed. Apprehensions for the public safety were increased by a belief that our misfortunes were partly the result of mal-administration. Prompt, energetic and judicious measures appeared to be necessary for the restoration of the public confidence. After mature consideration and consultation with others, the members of this delegation concluded that, among the most important of such measures, would be a general reconstruction of the Cabinet.

A meeting of the delegation was held about the middle of January, in which certain public affairs peculiarly affecting the safety of Virginia were considered. In the same meeting, after a frank interchange of views, it was resolved that the opinion of the delegation respecting a change of the Cabinet should be made known to the President as the advice of friends.

A member (the Speaker of the House) was deputed to communicate the advice in the most friendly, respectful and confidential manner to the President, with suitable explanations of the motives and views of the delegation. He was authorized to communicate also with any of the Heads of Departments, but otherwise the proceedings were to be regarded as confidential. The communication was accordingly made to the President, in person and by letter, and he received it, as we supposed, in the same spirit of patriotism, candor and friendship which had prompted the action of the delegation.

The advice thus tendered by the delegation was, that a general reconstruction of the Cabinet was demanded by public sentiment and was necessary for the restoration of public confidence. It was given as an opinion of a delegation friendly to the administration. The decision of the matter was, of course, left to the President with whom it constitutionally rested.

When the President had previously invited this delegation to consult with him, we received with satisfaction his advice respecting legislative business, and we had no reason to suppose that, whenever we should deem it our duty to offer him counsel respecting important affairs in the Executive Department, our advice would be resented as officious.

If we had intended to embarrass the President or the Heads of Departments by an appearance of constraint, we might have invited members of other delegations, known to concur with us in opinion, respecting the Cabinet, to unite with us in action. We preferred to avoid such an appearance, even at the hazard of rendering our advice less influential, and of subjecting ourselves to misconstruction.

It can scarcely be necessary to state that the members of this delegation did not assume for themselves, or for the House of Representatives, or for Congress, a power to compel the resignation of Heads of Departments by any expression of opinion. They had reason to expect that some movement would be made in Congress which might bring on a collision between the Legislative and Executive Departments, or constrain the Executive to make concessions. We desired to prevent such a movement, when we advised the President to conform the composition of the Cabinet to the prevailing sentiment in Congress and the country. We confidently hoped that such a change would, by its effects upon Congress as well as the Executive Department, make the action of the Government, at a critical period, more efficient for the public safety.

The delegation in advising the President, did not discriminate among the Heads of Departments, whatever were our individual judgments of particular officers. This course appeared to be the best suited to all the circumstances, and especially to the state of public sentiment, if not required by sound political principle. We chose to regard the Cabinet as a body of counsellors held responsible, as a whole to public opinion for the course of the entire administration, besides having each a separate responsibility as head of his own department. Whatever may be the theory of our government, it had not occurred to us before the publication of the correspondence now under consideration, that practically, a body so eminent in our political system could, through dependence on the pleasure of the President, become so insignificant that a change of the Heads of Departments could not alter the administrative policy of the government in any degree. It could not be presumed that a body of statesmen in our country, filling those high places, would contribute no independent advice, information or influence to the policy of the administration, or that they would long continue to hold office either in complete subserviency to a single mind or in defiance of the general sense of their countrymen. Of course, we were aware that the President has power to dismiss them—a power fit to be exercised for the public welfare in a great crisis—and that to him belongs a controlling authority, and the chief honor as well as responsibility of the administration. We did not design either to abate the constitutional authority of the Presidential office, or to take from our country the guiding influence of a President in whom we greatly confide and whom we have firmly supported.

It is obvious that the general advice suggested by this delegation to the President—based on a general reason, alleging no fault and arraigning no individual—merely advice to be adopted, applied or rejected by the President—might have been substantially accepted without excluding every particular Head of a Department from a new arrangement. We expected and desired that at least one exception would be made. It would not have been proper for this delegation to indicate to the President, when they volunteered counsel, the details of such arrangement; and, least of all, would it have been proper for us, as a delegation, to single out a Secretary from our own State for partial action, highly as we esteemed the Virginian then in office, and as much as we desired our State to be represented in the Cabinet. Misconception of the spirit of our proceeding, our distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. Seddon, without a general reconstruction of the Cabinet, resigned the office of Secretary of War. If we have unintentionally wounded his sensibilities, we deeply regret that such a consequence resulted from our action or from his construction of it.

In a letter accepting his resignation, The President declines to approve the propriety of his decision to resign, because, he adds "I cannot admit the existence of a power or right in the Legislative Department of the Government, or in any part or branch of it, to control the continuance in office of these principal officers in each of the executive Departments, whose choice the Constitution has vested in the Chief Magistrates, &c. He observes that the circumstances which give rise to Mr. Seddon's resignation are without precedent. In conceding a just and legitimate influence to enlightened public opinion, he denies "that the declaration of a State delegation, or even of one or both Houses, is entitled to be considered as the authentic expression of such opinion or as requiring concession from a co-ordinate department of the Government."

The public can now judge how far the discussion of such topics was relevant to our action, and how justly or wisely the publication of such a correspondence, or the spirit which pervades it, responds to the proceedings and purposes of this delegation. That the friendly advice of a delegation, or the more authentic counsel of Congress should be repelled in such a manner, with such claims and at such a time, is a circumstance which we deplore for the sake of our country, and, let us add, for the sake of the President. It will not provoke us to a resentfull controversy. It cannot abate our devotion to the cause. It does not alter our principles of action. But since, by the publication of this correspondence, members of the Cabinet have (probably with their consent) been placed before the tribunal of public opinion at issue with the Virginia delegation upon the question whether they should have remained or been retained in office, notwithstanding the condition of our country and all indications of public sentiment, this delegation does not recoil from that issue. Let it be decided by the country to which we are responsible, and to which high executive officers ought to acknowledge their responsibly. Whatever else ensues, may our country be saved.

By order of the delegation,

THOMAS S BOCOCK, Chairman.

February 11, 1865.

TRAVELLING DETECTIVES.

The following from the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* will convey to the people some faint idea of how the secret detectives of the Administration are hunting down men, even Governors of States, for opinion's sake:

THE FEELING OF THE ADMINISTRATION PARTY TOWARDS UPHOLDERS OF STATE RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTY.—A gentleman of Columbia had occasion a short time since to visit Richmond on business. On a certain part of the route, the gentleman's car being crowded, the conductor invited him to take a seat in the ladies' car. Two men plainly dressed occupied the seat before him, deeply engaged in conversation. The car being dimly lighted, they did not appear to notice his proximity to them but kept on talking. Of course, our Columbia friend became an unwilling listener. The conversation was mostly on the condition of affairs in Georgia. One of the men expressed much bitterness towards the State on account of the position she occupied, and said *"Gov. Brown ought to be taken to Richmond and hung, and that he would be, were it not for the great number of people who supported him."*

Our friend being a supporter of Gov. Brown, of couse felt some curiosity to know who this man was who wanted His Excellency executed like a common felon. When it was sufficiently light, he made himself familiar with his face in order that he might remember him after his arrival at Richmond. Upon describing the individual to a friend who was inside the administration secrets, he was told that Gov. Brown's reviler was an official, employed in the secret service, who had been on a spying trip to Georgia to ascertain if possible the feeling of the people and Governor Brown's future plans.

This certainly is a queer state of things. It is an alarming state, also. Citizens of Georgia! think of it! The administration at Richmond, the creature of the States, keeping a spy to pry into the secrets if possible of the chief Executive of the commonwealth of Georgia.

Some may ask what such things are done for. Let such enquirers turn to history and read the career of every overreaching ruler, and he will find a very plain answer to his interrogatory.

Friends of liberty are always obnoxious to those who are trying to take away the liberties of others.

The remarks of the secret service man plainly indicates the feeling which exists at Richmond towards Gov. Brown. And they exist simply because he has watched so faithfully, and defended so successfully the rights of the State over which he presides, and the liberties of her citizens.

While the Commissioners of Appraisement for North Carolina have been requiring the farmers of the State to sell their wheat to the government at $15 a bushel, agents of the government, in Virginia, have been paying the producers of that State from $30 to $40 a bushel. By an investigation of the affairs of the Commissary Department it has been ascertained that Hon. James A. Seddon, late Secretary of War, had sold 430 bushels of wheat to the government, at $40 a bushel; and as shown by the Congressional proceedings, some sixty other persons have received $30 and $40 a bushel for their crops. We suppose this is all right in Virginia, but it would be considered almost treasonable in North Carolina. Of course this $40 a bushel for wheat places Mr. Seddon's patriotism above suspicion.

THE FORT FISHER PRISONERS.

The following list of North Carolinians now confined at Baker's Island, New York harbor, was furnished the *Confederate* by a Surgeon who accompanied the prisoners:

3D BATTALION.

Co C—W T Lowe, stunned; A Coble, amputation right arm; G W Edwards, wounded in foot; J W Farmer, right foot; J J Peel, left leg, serious; J R White, right foot; W G Ingram, left thigh; C J Jenkins, amputated right arm.

13TH BATTALION.

Co F—J W Morgan right thigh, John Davis bronchitis, E N Joyner fractured cranium, Walter Bruce amputation right arm, (died Jan 20,) Jas Jackson, knee.

1ST BATTALION.

Co D—J D Baker leg, (died Feb 5) A Blow stunned, H McQueen thigh, K B McKinnon right shoulder, M D McNeal left thigh, J D Kenedy right foot, M T McMillan (died of pneumonia, January 27) K A Evans leg, (died January 26) R A Johnson thigh, R D McMillan leg.

Co C—Daniel Hare left arm amputated.

10TH N C REGIMENT.

L W Menus, Co K flesh wound in side, W T Murphy, Co K thigh and penis.

J R Coleman, City Battalion, typhoid fever, A Tyson, Co B, flesh wound.

36TH N. C. REGIMENT.

Company B—D R Perry left arm amputated (died July 19); E J Nance left foot, D McNorton amputation of both legs, (died Jan. 18.

Co C—N Stevenson left knee severe, D Mathews amputated right hand, J W Autry fractured lower jaw, J M Lockoman amputated right fore arm, W Serraner right leg, J A Ross fracture of upper jaw, W Sessames foot and leg, L G Smith left arm amputated, C T Jenkins right arm amputated.

Co D—A J Wheeler left ancle, J H Fisher and D Riley concussion of brain, J H Fisher fracture of cranium, John Riley head, Jno Dale hernia

Co E—J B McLean thigh, (died Jan 29) R Ryland left lung, A Strickland left leg, Moses Tyson arm.

Co F—W H Randolph arm slight, R Partin thigh (died Feb 7); Jno Weaver bowels, (died Jan 28); R Lane head, A Howriston arm, B Pope thigh, W C Hardy thigh, (died Jan 28); F M Happ left ear off, J T Ethridge arm, Thos Locke arm severe, J Marks head severe, G P Mathews bowels, (died January 19); B Throner head, (died January 20); Jas Miltear (died Jan 21.)

Co G—D Bryant left arm amputated, J M Miner shoulder, G P Johnson stunned, T W Walton left leg, R Cook wrist and thigh, Wash Biggs thigh.

Co H—W C Sutton thigh, James Whitted left thigh, T A Peterson left shoulder (died Jan 29.)

Co K—H Hickman right arm amputated, Lt J S Wascot left hip, J S Millikin head, J O Evans, diarrhoea, T W Williams, catarrh, L J McLean measles, S W Lewis wounded in right breast.

40TH N C REGIMENT.

Co C—N J Simmons, left arm.

Co D—T J Bradley arm and jaw, (died Jan 30,) W Cummings thigh, D Page right side, M P Seaton head, (died Jan 19.)

Co E—N Jackson, right thigh.

Co F—J W Brown and K Church, fracture left thigh, F A Shotwell left side, W L Barnes neck.

Co G—L Kornegay left thigh, W F Morton back, (died Jan 26); —— Mathewson back, Captain Buchan back, Sergt S H Williams, (died Jan 28;) C D Brooks, (died Feb 5;) W T Quinn left thigh, H Harris side, J F Martin right knee.

Co H—N R Woody, (died Feb 7.)

Co K—B Harrison elbow, severe; D Allen and D G Powers, amputation of left leg, J C Smith left foot, G R Thompson right hand, G W Ballentine righ leg, J H McLeod thigh, S B Clark left leg, J D Wilson arm, W O Karroll leg, (died Jan 29.)

21ST N C REGIMENT.

Lt and Adjt E R W McIver arm amputated, Private J O Brown, Co C stunned, S W Williamson Co F, left shoulder (died Jan 28) A E Gibson, Co F, left hip, Sgt S J Coleman, Co F, left elbow severe, Lt W D Cook, Co F, left leg amputated, Sergt E M Wells, Co G, side slight, J B Quick, Co F, fracture of forearms, W F Adams, Co F, arm slight, W J Windham, Co K, fracture of skull, left eye out.

REFUGEES.—It seems that crowds are fleeing before the advance of Sherman. In our opinion it is better to bear their ills at home than to fly to—they know not what. The Charlotte *Bulletin* of last Friday says:

Charlotte is now overrun with refugees. It is almost, if not quite, impossible to obtain shelter for those already here, and we hear that a large number of others are expected. Under these circumstances we think it nothing but right that those abroad who may be fleeing from the enemy, should be made acquainted with the state of affairs here, in order that they may seek refuge elsewhere. Our citizens, we know, have done and will do all that they can to assist the unfortunate, be they rich or poor, but they are now overtaxed, and we would therefore, in all kindness, advise those who may be leaving their homes, to go to the country, or to some place other than Charlotte.

The same paper has the following:

On Wednesday night our city was placed under martial law, comparatively speaking, and woe to the unfortunate wight who chanced to stalk the earth after the ringing of the 9 o'clock bell. The issuing of such an order has become necessary and our citizens should not object to the little annoyance to which they may be subjected.

Would it not be well to examine the papers of every stranger in the city? We cannot be too vigilant at this time.

☞ **Rags Wanted.**—Forty cents a pound will be paid for all clean cotton or linen rags delivered at the Progress office.